THEY MUST

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our enormous stock must go in a

To reduce stock we reduce prices in a way never before known on

first-class goods. Reductions in every department and no reserved stock.

All our Light-weight \$20 suits, in | prices, viz.: Prince Alberts, Sacks and Cutaway Frocks, will be sold at \$14.65. \$4.99, \$7.99 and \$11.33. All our \$15, \$16.50 and \$18 suits will go at \$11.90.

All our Boys' \$10 and \$12 suits will be sold at \$7.90.

All our Furnishing goods reduced 20 per cent.

5 & 7 West Washington St.

Slightly cooler; fair weather.

CONSOLIDATED PRICES

WHEN THIS WEEK.

About 100 patterns in Men's Suitings, ranging from \$6 to \$20, thrown into three

23 CENTS!

That's for Neckwear. The biggest bar-gain we have shown this season. It's a clincher, and you will say so when you see it. You will have to see the

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN

(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

GRAIN BAGS

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SURPLUS MONEY

Can be best invested permanently in

STOCKS AND BONDS

Or for a short time in good

Loans on STOCKS and BONDS.

'INANCIAL SECURITIES CO

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances, WM. H. ARMSTRONG &

CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

BANDIT KING SHOT.

Desperate Criminal Fatally Wounded While

Resisting Arrest-His Captor Also Shot.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 1.-This city was

the scene of intense excitement to-night.

George, alias Tony, Sarvis, a young crim-

inal, charged with innumerable crimes

committed in this vicinity, and for whose

capture a reward of \$100 was offered, was

shot and fatally wounded by John Leve-

son, who recently resigned from the police

force of this city. On Sunday night last

two daring highway robberies were com-

mitted in the streets of Newburg by three

masked men. It was believed that Sarvis

was one of the robbers, and as there was a

warrant standing against him for shooting

at a police officer recently, the

marshal of the city decided to offer

a reward of \$100 tor his capture. Leveson,

knowing that Sarvis was in the city, made

an attempt to capture him to-night. When

the two men met shots were exchanged.

Leveson was shot in both legs, and one of

the bullets is still embedded in the flesh.

Sarvis was shot in the lower part of the

body and also in the left hand. It is be-

lieved that he may die. The coroner has

taken his ante-mortem statement. Sarvis

has long been a desperate fellow. He has

been identified with a gang of criminals

known here as the "Bridge Bandits." This

gang has been guilty of almost every con-

He has served time in State prison for bur-

ONLY WHITES WILL VOTE.

Colored Citizens of Louisiana to Be Barred

from Voting on the Lottery Proposition.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1 .- The lottery ques-

tion has been settled as far as the Legislat-

ure is concerned. The opponents of the lot-

tery, finding themselves beaten in both

houses, agreed to a compromise proposition

which was accepted by the company. The

lottery bill which has passed the House

and is before the Senate is to be passed

without obstruction, the State accepting

\$1,250,000 a year for the lottery privilege.

The bill is submitted in the form of an

amendment to the State Constitution, and

has to be voted on by the people at the

that time, however-and this is the compro-

at which only whites shall vote on the ques-

tion of accepting the lottery company's of-

and let the amendment go through in 1892.

If a majority is against it the lottery com-

pany will withdraw its offer and leave the

State when its charter expires. The com-

promise takes the lottery question out of

it would split the Democratic party and

Boiler-Manufacturers' Association.

meeting of the American Boiler-manfact

urers' Association of the United States and

About 300 delegates were in attendance.

gheny, Pa., read his report, which showed

the association to be in a prosperous condi-

tion. At the afternoon session the com-

mittee on "uniformity of State inspection

laws" reported. The sense of the meeting

was that some steps should betaken look-

ing to the harmonizing of such existing

State laws with those of the national gov-

The Alaska-British America Boundary.

San Francisco, July 1 .- News has just

been received by Professor Davidson, of the

United States coast and geodotic survey

from the expedition which started from

San Francisco June 4, 1889, to determine

the boundary between Alaska and British

America. One important discovery has

been made by the Turner party, which is

that the Rampart House, a station of the

Hudson Bay Company, formerly thought

to be in British territory, has been found

line, in American territory.

NEW YORK, July 1.- The first annual

has had for years.

For particulars write to

Intending purchasers of Grain Bags should place their orders now while stocks are complete. We offer five separate qualities, at lowest quotations from any market.

500 dozen WINDOW SHADES, mounted on best spring rollers, packed one dozen each in wooden box, 6, 7 and 8 foot lengths, at very considerable reduction from prevailing prices.

All leading lines of merchandise completely represented. Lowest prices always a certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG

BIG 4 ROUTE EXCURSION BULLETIN.

St. Paul, Minn., and Return-Account National Educational Association Convention, Only \$18.50 round trip. Tickets on sale July 1 to 7, good return-

ing until Sept. 25. Choice of routes either via Peoria Milwankee, Wis, and Beturn-Account meeting Supreme Lodge and Uniform Rank, Knights Pythias. The Big 4 Route will sell tickets July 5 and 7 at \$7.55 round trip, good returning until July

good returning until July 13, inclusive. Tickets good returning from Chicago via different route,

Cleveland, O., and Return-Account National Re-union of Elks; \$8.25 round trip. Tickets on sale July 6 and 7, good returning until July 10, inclusive.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS. On July 3 and 4 the Big Four Boute will sell tick rning until July 5, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip to all local stations, and also to points on T., P. & W. railway via Sheldon, Vandalia via Colfax, E. & T. H. via Terre Haute, C., W. & M. via Anderson, F. W., C. & L. via Muncie, and points on Queen & Crescent and Chesapeako & Ohio Ticket offices - No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street and Union Depot

IMDIANAPOLIS'S POPULATION

And we Want everyone To know That the C., H. & D. R. R. Is the Best Line Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Arrive--*12:35 night 10:30 am *11:15 am 17:25 pm *10:55 pm.

The Northern

FOR TOLEDO AND DETROIT. Depart-16:30 am 110:55 am 13:05 pm 16:30 pm. Arrive-*12:55 night 19:30 am *11:15 am 17:25 pm. *Daily. (Daily except Sunday. II. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

TAMMANY'S COMING BOSS.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney to Be the New Dictator of Politics in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The Press, in five-column review of Tammany's plans for next fall's campaign, predicts that ex-Secretary of the Navy Wm. C. Whitney will soon be the power behind the throne in that organization. It says that "if the future shapes itself as Mr. Whitney thinks it will, William C. Whitney will be the next Mayor of New York in the person of Stephen A. Walker. Of course Mr. Whitney will not interfere or concern himself in the minor details of the organization in Tammany Hall, but in those greater things wherein the doings of Tammany are of importance to the party throughout the country it will be found that his hand is firmly

on the helm. "Never in his most humble relations to Tammany," says the writer, "did Mayor Grant give such heed to Richard Croker's requests as he does now to those of Wm. C. Whitney, If Mr. Whitney, with Tammany, combines against the Governor, he cannot secure an undivided delegation from New York to the next presidential convention. If Mr. Whitney, with Tammany, makes a fight for Cleveland, he can obtain a sufficient number of delegates to overcome the objection that is heard that Cleveland is not potent in his own State. Wm. C. Whitney is to be the actual dictator of Democratic politics in New York."

YOUTHFUL LOVERS ELOPE.

George Wells, Aged Nineteen, Runs Away with Jessie Arnold, Aged Fourteen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1 .- George Wells, a gilded youth of nineteen, has eloped with Jessie Arnold, aged fourteen, and gone off to New York to get married. There is a tremendous hubub among "little Rhodys over what they term the mesalliance. The Romeo is the son of a market gardener and the Juliet the daugher of a merchant. Wells's father, when young. went through all his property, except a small farm of twenty acres, which he then began to cultivate. He drifted into market gardening, and succeeded so well that he purchased farm after farm and went into the business wholesale, amassing large wealth. But while he regained his old position and was received with open arms by his family on account of his success, he still insisted on remaining in the lucrative occupation of raising beets and cabbages. Ten days ago, at a promenade given by Brown University, young Wells to be twenty miles west of the boundary met Miss Jessie, and the two straightway fell desperately in love. Wells proposed the same evening and was accepted. The youthfulness of the couple prevented their getting united legally in this State, hence is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsapar- Cleveland was the successful candidate. General Carnahan and staff, preceded by heir flight to New York.

SECURE IN BRONZE AND STONE

The Memory of Hendricks Cherished by These Who Knew Him as a Leader.

IT'S YOUR CHANCE.

ORIGINAL EAGLE | \$1.49 and \$1.98 HATS

Exercises at the Unveiling of Hendricks's Statue on the Capitol Grounds.

> Tribute Paid to His Upright Life and Achievements in Oration, Poem and Speeches-Other Features of the Day-Notes.

Sketch of One Whose Services Gave Him High

Place Among the Living and an Hon-

ered Tomb Among the Dead.

Amid Music and Decoration the People

Assemble to Complete His History.

A Parade with Bands and Banners Witnessed

by Crowds on the Walks and Thou-

sands in Windows and on Roofs.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. Sketch of the Life and Career of the Great Indiana Democrat.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born Sept. 7, 1819, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and died Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1885, the day before Thanksgiving of that year, so that he was at the time of his death a little more than sixty-six years old. His father was a farmer and also a tanner, and his father's progenitors, Mr. Hendricks supposed, came from Holland. On his mother's side he was of pure Scotch blood, she being a Miss Thompson, whose family came from Scotland and settled in the Cumberland valley near Shippensburg, Pa., in 1772. William Hendricks, an uncle of the paternal branch, was the second Governor of Indiana, and afterwards a Representative in Congress and United States Senator. In the spring of 1820 the parents of young Hendricks removed to Madison, this State, and two years later removed to Shelby county, making their home on the bluffs of Blue River valley, east of and adjacent to what afterward became the town of Shelbyville. There John Hendricks, the father, built his log cabin, and the primitive structure is still shown to the curious visitor. Subsequently Major Hendricks, as the father was called, for he was an officer in the militia of that day, erected a story-and-a-half brick house, quite pretentious in its day, and which still stands in a good state of preservation. Still later he erected a large brick dwelling in Shelbyville, in which his illustrious son resided for many years. Young Hendricks soon mastered all that could be taught in the schools of Shelbyville, and was sent a dozen miles away toward Greensburg, to a school taught by John Robinson, who gave more advanced studies. Having obtained all he could at the Robinson school, young Hendricks became a student at Hanover College. When he finished the course of studies there he returned to Shelbyville and entered the law-office of Judge Major as a student. His uncle, Judge Thompson was professor of law in Gettysburg College, Pa, and in 1842 young Hendricks took a law course at that school, returning a year later to be admitted to the Shelby ville bar, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession.

Young Hendricks was earnest, hope-

ful, ambitious and industrious, and

made friends of all about him. On Sept. 25, 1845, he married Miss Eliza C. Morgan, who resided near North Bend, O., and the union proved a happy one. Their only child was born in 1848, and in 1851 little Morgan Hendricks passed away. The remains of the child lie in the family lot at ceivable crime. "Tony" was at one time Crown Hill, beside those of his father. At known as the king of the Bridge Bandits. twenty-eight years of age Mr. Hendricks was elected by the Democrats of Shelby county to the Legislature, and in 1850 he was chosen a senatorial delegate to the convention called to remodel the Constitution of the State. In August, 1851, he was elected to Congress, and in October, 1852, was required to make the race over again because of a redistricting made in accordance with the demands of the new Constitution. Congressman Hendricks, in the face of home protests, voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in 1854 Lucian Barbour, of Indianapolis, was elected to Congress over him by the Fusionists, a party composed of disbanded Whigs, Freesoilers and Abolitionists. This was Mr. Hendricks's first defeat. In 1855, wholly without solicitation, he was given by President Pierce the important position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and during his almost four years' incumbency next State election in April, 1892. Before of the office about 400,000 land patents were issued and 22,000 contested cases settled. mise agreed on to-day-a primary election In 1860 he was nominated by his party is to be held on some day not yet agreed on for Governor, his opponent being Henry ! Lane, of Crawfordsville, with Oliver P. Morton as Lieutenant-governor, to add all fer. If a majority favors the proposition his strength and popularity to the contest. the antis are to withdraw all opposition The new Republican party triumphed, and Mr. Hendricks, returning to his profession. removed from Shelbyville to Indianapolis in the fall of 1860. The Legislature of 1863 was Democratic, and chose Mr. Hendricks for United States Senator. Two years the next State election, where it was feared previously his opponent for the office of Governor, Henry S. Lane, had been elected Senator, Oliver P. Morton succeeding him cause great confusion. The campaign promises to be the most exciting that Louisiana as Governor. As the latter succeeded Mr. Lane as Senator, Mr. Hendricks served four years with Mr. Lane and two years with Mr. Morton in the United States Senate. During the last year of his senatorial service his party demanded that he should head the State ticket, and in 1868 he was pitted against his law partner, Col. Contad Canada opened its session this morning. Baker, for Governor. It was a close contest, and Mr. Hendricks was defeated representing nearly every section of the by 942 votes. Upon the expiration States and Canada. President James Lapof his term as Senator, Mr. Hendricks pan, of Pittsburg, called the body to returned to the practice of law at order. Secretary A. T. Donthell, of Alle-Indianapolis. The presidential campaign

> 1.100 and 1,200 votes. He was the only Governor elected by the Democrats in the North in that year. The nomination of Governor Hendricks on the national Democratic ticket for Vicepresident, along with Samuel J. Tilden, at St. Louis, in 1876, brought about the most exciting political event the country had ever known, and the Governor went down in defeat. With the close of his term as Governor, in January, 1877, he resumed the practice of law and in 1880 could not be persnaded to take a second place on the old ticket of 1876. The result was the nomination of Hancock and English at Cincinnati. | wreathed in flowers; Capt. James B. Curtis, In 1884, at Chicago, he was chosen with the escort to Mrs. Hendricks, to present the name of Joseph E. Senator Turpie, orator of the day, and McDonald as Indiana's candidate for President Rand, of the Hendricks Monu-

of 1872, with Horace Greeley as the Demo-

cratic candidate, came on. For the third

time the Indiana Democracy demanded of

Mr. Hendricks that he make the race for

Governor. At a great personal sacrifice he

accepted the nomination, and was elected

over Gen. Thomas M. Browne by between

on the ticket with reluctance. The success of the Democratic candidates followed. Mr. Hendricks became Vice-president on March 4, 1885, and presided over the Senate for a few days after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. On the Monday preceding the week of his death he went to Chicago preparatory to going to Washing to be present at the assembling of Congress on the 7th of December. But his funeral occurred on the 1st.

During the last eight years of his life Mr. Hendricks had been subjected to great physical and mental strain. He had been warned of the danger of overwork to one of his habit and constitution, but apparently paid little regard to the fears of his physicians and friends. His death was probably due, though no autopsy was made, to a clot in the brain. His illness was brief and his death sudden and unexpected. Mr. Hendricks himself had long been apprehensive of paralysis or apo-

been apprehensive of paralysis or apo-

It was in memory of the great Democratic leader that his admirers and friends of this leader that his admirers and friends of this and other States, with Governors Hill, of New York, Campbell, of Ohio, and Francis, of Missouri, gathered here yesterday. They came to take part in completing the history of the man they highly honored when living and mourned deeply when dead. It was the occasion of the unveiling of the Hendricks monument, a work that has been accomplished through an association of Mr. Hendricks's near friends in this city and State. The fund therefor, \$40,000, was raised by subscriptions from people in Indiana, although many large contributions were obtained in other States and from Mr. Hendricks's personal friends here and elsewhere, including United States Senators and Congressmen. and Congressmen.

THE CITY IN ITS COLORS. A Good Display of Decorations and the

Crowds Upon the Streets. Flags, big and little; streamers, long and short, and bunting arranged in stars, shields and other devices, met the eye at every turn yesterday. The decorations were general throughout the business portion of the city, and Washington street, especially, | Oration, Poem, Music and Speeches at the patriotic colors. Many of the decorations

gave evidence of much work and excellent taste, and elicited expressions of admiration from the crowds along the streets. The proximity of the greatest of all holidays may have had something to do with keeping away many people from out of town. The attendance was certainly not nearly so large as had been anticipated, though the weather was of the regulation excursion type and the conditions were generally favorable for a big turnout. Along the line of march the people gathered in considerable numand on Washington street solidly massed on

side. There was scarcely any demonstration as the procession moved. Occasionally some one in the crowd recognized and applauded Governor Campbell as he rode at the head of his staff, and here and there the "straight-out" visage of Gov. David Bennett Hill brought forth some straggling cheers. For the most part, however, the crowd just sizzled and sizzled, and looked on in silence and considerable discomfort. It was a blistering sun that shone-a sample, perhaps of what the Fourth has in stock. The procession and the on-lookers sweltered in unison, and everyone was glad when evening approached and the ceremonies were over. No, not everyone, for the ever-present street fakirs wished the day had been fortyeight hours long. It was harvest time for them. The lemonade men led their fellowhustlers, and whole reservoirs of the greatest of all circus drinks were absorbed by the thirsty multitude. After the procession had passed there was a rush for the stand which had been erected across Tennessee street in front of the monument. A hundred people tried to crowd through the entrance to this platform at one and the same time. As the entrance would take only four or five at a time, and that on a some confusion resulted. necessitating hard work on part of the policemen and lricks Club members in charge of that branch of the work. Everything was ultimately straightened out in satisfactory shape, and the crowd handled nicely. During the progress of the parade the numerous stops caused the crowds to grow somewhat impatient. There were not more hitches than ordinarily occur in such an affair, but the weather was not of a character conducive to good nature. The most comfortable of all the on-lookers were those who had points of vantage in the windows of business houses along Washington street. From hundreds of these windows thousands of people watched the procession and the equally interesting crowds which lined either side of the prinpal business throughfare of Indianapolis. The fact that there were bands enough on hand to stock a parade of twice the size had a good effect on the crowds, for if there anything excursionists swear by it is a brass band. And these numerous bands didn't spare themselves in the least. They furnished music with a recklessness which took into consideration neither the intense

heat nor the impending and arduous duties of 4th of July celebrations. As the eventful afternoon wore away numerous excursionists who had forsaken the artful lemonade-man with his cooling but mysterious beverage, to worship at one or more of the numerous shrines of Gambrinus could be seen making a game fight to find their way to the depot. It was not far when they arrived in the morning, but it seemed miles away by evening. There were few exciting incidents, and the police kept a watchful eye on all sides, so that pickpockets had little if any show to ply heir vocation, and accidents were averted. The electric road crossing at Washington street was probably the most dangerous locality, but the utmost care was exercised in the running of cars, and as a result no

one was hurt. The Parade. The starting point of the parade, Meridian street, at the intersection of the Circle, was a busy place from 1 o'clock to 1:25, when the procession began to move, just twentyfive minutes late. The first to arrive at the rendezvous were the ten mounted police. Superintendent Travis commanding. Then staff officers began to appear, and arranged themselves for a patient wait in any convenient shade. The strains of music soon resounded from every direction, the bands heading some organized club, bearing the name of Hendricks, Thurman or Gray. Carriages appeared in which sat the visiting and local dignitaries, and then compantes of militia joined the scene, giving a new interest to the proceedings. veteran soldiers assembled on l'ennsylvania street at the corner of Market were few, but Democratic clubs were well represented. Staff officers were busy moving hither and thither in the arduous task of stationing the different bodies in the proper divisions, and that was the scene when the seventh and last gun fired by the German artillery, gave the signal to advance. Then out of the confusion which seemed hopeless, the masterly hand of General Knefler and his staff brought a creditable line, The procession marched around the Circle to the west and south and turned east on Market street in the following order: Police in platoons, Captain Campbell commanding; Superintendent Travis and mounted police; General Kneffer and staff; Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and staff on horseback. Band and companies, about 100 men of the Second Regiment, Indiana Legion, Col. W. J. McKee and staff at the

The second division, commanded by R. O. Johnson, was composed of the Hendricks Club, 128 strong, in uniform, following the club banner, handsomely That tired feeling new so often heard of the presidency. This he did, but Mr. ment Association, in carriages, came next. uncovered at the same time. ilia, which gives mental and bodily strength. | Mr. Hendricks accepted the second place | the Evansville band, led the third division, | College, then read the original poem, a dedi- | a private citizen, just defeated as a candidate | by his very earnest recomme

in which were the Gray Club, in uniform, 118 strong. Chicago Second Regiment band leading the County Democracy of that city, forty strong. Cleveland Club, of this city, preceded by a band. The Thurman Club and band, from Columbus, O., forty strong, and ten men of the Evansville Democratic Club The Miami Club, with band, from Hamilton, O., thirty strong. Hendricks Club and band, from Connersville, twenty strong ton, O., thirty strong. Hendricks Club and band, from Connersville, twenty strong. Delegation from the Hendricks Democratic Association, of St. Louis, in four carriages, After these clubs came another band, following which were platoons of four carriages abreast, Governor Hovey, Governor Hill, ex-Governor Gray and the Hon. Charles L. Jewett occupying one of them. The other carriages contained the monument committee, the Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, D. D., Bishop Chatard, Governor Francis and staff, of Missouri, J. Whitcomb Riley, Mayor Sullivan and others. Following these were carriages containing meming these were carriages containing members of the Board of Trade and the Com-

As the procession reached Pennsylvania street, the Jackson Club, thirty strong, and sixty-five veteran soldiers with Col. B. C. Shaw at their head, moved into the line Shaw at their head, moved into the line and on Delaware street ten party wagons joined the column, and here and there in them were men ready to help any who might be overcome by the heat. In all, there were about twelve hundred people in line. In the order detailed the procession moved, and as Market, Alabama, Pennsylvania and Washington streets were reached, the sidewalks became more and more crowded, but were not so packed as to close a passage-way. The windows of the buildings on either side were filled with people, the holiday attire of women and children giving a pleasing variety to the profuse decorations displaying the national colors. There were, occasionally, a few cheers heard, as some favorite body passed a block whose windows were crowded with its friends, but, as a rule, the spectators contented themselves with looking, making no demonstration whatever. The march to the State-house grounds was acmarch to the State-house grounds was accomplished without accident.

THE UNVEILING.

The pavilion built across Tennessee street facing the monument was admirably arranged for the purpose for which it was designed. 'It seated more than fifteen hundred persons, while seats, not, however, furnished with protection from the sun. placed within the State-house yard and nearer the monument, gave a resting-place to nearly as many more. About 1 o'clock the crowd began to gather about the monument, those having tickets being admitted to the pavilion. Mrs. Hendricks arrived shortly before 2 o'clock, and was assisted to a seat on the speakers' platform, It was plainly to be seen that it was with considerable effort that she maintained her composure, as her lip at times trembled and her face flushed with emotion. Beside her sat Mr. Richard Henry Park, the sculptor, and she was soon joined by Senator Turpie and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wright At 2 o'clock a cannon was fired from the west side of the State-house yard by the Indianapolis Light Artillery-the first of seventeen, the vice-presidential saluteand mingled with the thunder of the gun came the strains of the brass music of the advancing column, which then appeared and filed into the yard. The Hendricks Club was the first to encircle the monument, the banner of the club, carried by a colored man, being deposited in a nich on the southeast side of the monument, below the veiled statute. Other clubs followed. and the space about the monument was

soon filled with a dense mass of people. Three or four hundred children of the public schools, ied by Prof. Henry M. Butler, then sung "The Model Republic," composed and arranged for the occasion. This, with the sweet voices of the children, was a beautiful and touching feature of the day. The distinguished visitors, who were a little late in coming on, then began to arrive. Governor Hill, of New York, and the gentlemen accompanying him, as they came into the pavillon were received with much applause, as were also Governor Francis, of Missouri and his delegation. Governor Campbell, of Ohio, came in accompanied by his staff, brilliant in military trappings, and the demonstration evoked was greater than in the case of the other Governors. Everybody was anxious to get a look at Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who seemed, take him for all in all, to be the most picturesque and interesting character in the assemblage. He was seated next to ex-Senator McDonald and the two seemed much taken up in conversation. Ex-Governor Gray seated next to Governor Hill, and Democratic candidates for presidential and vicepresidential offices were so close together that a photographer could easily have got them all at one shot.

Governor Hovey, rapping the audience to attention, spoke as follows: Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen-We have met here to-day for the purpose of unveiling the statue of Thomas A. Hendricks, one of the most distinguished and favored sons of the State of Indiana. As Governor of the State, in behalf of the people of Indiana, I welcome you all to the ceremonies about to be performed, and more particularly do I thank you, Governor Hill. of New York, Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and Governor Francis, of Missouri, and others from abroad, for honoring us with your presence upo this occasion. The city of Indianapolis will be enriched by a monument, and the artist who made it will make a name that will extend throughout the United States. I now have the conor of presenting Judge Rand, the president of the Hendricks Monument Association. [Ap

Judge Frederick Rand then took his seat as presiding officer, and Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Jenckes, of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Hendricks was a member, pronounced the invocation. General Daniel E. Sickles, who cannot wear an artificial leg with comfort, was upon crutches and was assisted upon the platform by sculptor Park and Judge Holman. The occasion of his presence as a speaker was to present a large and beautiful wreath of white and pink roses twined with smilax, a tribute from Tammany. The General spoke as follows:

I am commissioned by the most ancient polit ical organization in America to bring this wreath and place it upon the tomb of Hendricks. More han thirty years ago I was the envoy from the same society to offer a similar tribute to the memory of Daniel Webster. Hendricks was the foremost figure in our public life when great juestions and great events demanded wisest counsellors and men in action. He was colleague of your own Morton, of Chase, Thurman, of Douglass and of Lincoln, all giants of the great West. [Applause.] No country can be so rich in strong men as to lose such a group of leaders without deep and long-felt emotion. And now, in conclusion, in the execution of my misston [here he turned to Mrs. Hendricks], permit me to hand to you. Madam, this token of respect. esteem and admiration for the illustrious states man, your husband, who so ably championed the cause of Democracy, and whose memory will be ever dear to Tammany Hall. (Applause.) At the conclusion of this speech the General, whose face was all aglow, looked

down upon the newspaper toilers below him. He had about a dozen fans in his hand and began passing them down to the scribes, who gratefully accepted them. "Ah." said the General a moment later, "are you getting cool down there?" "Very comfortable," was the reply. "Well," said the General, "you newspaper folks need to keep cool. Judge Rand then read a brief statement

of the work of the association in raising

the funds for the monument, the cost of which is \$40,000. Mrs. Hendricks was consulted in all things by the association, and it was largely at her suggestion that Mr. Park was selected as the sculptor. The unveiling of the monument then took place. Each of the three figures was covered with an American flag, and as the Indianapolis Light Artillery fired the first gun of a salute of nine guns-one for each letter of the name Hendricks-Mrs. Hendricks withdrew the string that held the folds of the flag upon the crowning figure, and the statue of Thomas A. Hendricks was

disclosed to view. The other figures were Rev. Dr. Fisher, president of Hanover

catory ode, contributed by James Whit-comb Riley, entitled "Hendricks." Pride of thy Westland and Loved of the Nation! Leader invincible! Ruler most wise! Fevered nor flushed by the throng's acclamation Steadfastly poised as a star in the skies! Paths that were night to us

Thou didst make bright to us-Brightening still, till the transcendent shine, Swiftly withdrawa from us,

Now art thou gone from us, Haloes thy deeds with a glory divine Versed as thou wert in the lore of the ages. Voiced as a master in lofty debate, Thine was an eloquence History's pages Rustlingly whisper in vain to relate.-Mute there the wonderful

Pathos, or thunderful Flashes of denunciation-not jeers! Silent the dutiful Scorn, and the beautiful Tribute of tremulous sobbing and tears! Thine, then, the meed of a people's affection Born above factional wrangles and fray;

Still warmly homed in the heart's recollection. Naught of thy virtues shall vaulsh away: Still in security Rest, in thy purity Fixed as thy monument, tow'ring above—

Ay, and outwearing it, All time declaring it-Bronze shall outbrave not the legends of love! A male chorus, directed by Prof. T. W. S. Belcher, sang "The New National Hymn," which was followed by the school children, singing Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's great "Battle-hymn of the Republic."

ORATION OF SENATOR TURPIE. Senator Turpie, as the orator of the day, then delivered his address. He spoke as

When, in that troubled time, the early years of the last century, the knightly and chivalrous Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur de Vincennes, lost his life in battle with the Indians, leaving his name to the old post upon the Wabash, it did not seem that the region we now inhabit would ever, in any considerable degree, become the home of Europeans or their descendants. There were then within our borders only a few forts or trad-ing stations, around which were some sparse settlements of the French, mostly emigrants from

Upon the cession of this territory by France to Great Britain, under the treaty of Paris, concluded in 1762, and even for some time after the conquest and military occupation of Indiana by General Clarke, there was little change in this between 1816 and 1825 hither became quite large and general. It was during this latter period, in 1822, that John Hendricks and Jane, his wife, removed here from the county of Muskingum, it the State of Ohio, bringing with them their son Thomas Andrews Hendricks, a child of three years, who had been born at the place of their former residence, on the 7th day of September. 1819. The family, after a short sojourn at Madi son, in this State, settled permanently at Shelby ville, the capital of Shelby county. The parents were both persons of much intelligence and strength of character. They belonged to the pure, high-hearted, patrician race of the frontier, well worthy to be the founders of cities, States and communities. The father was a farmer, owner of the lands he tilled, builder, also, of the house he first lived in, fashioned after the favorite order of architecture in the West-a double log cabin, afterward replaced by a spacious dwelling

of more modern style The son, Thomas, grown to sufficient age, took part in the labors of the field and household Many years afterward, in the meridian of his career, he pleasantly recalled the time when b used to see the miller, all white with dust, standing at the door of his mill, while, as a boy, he waited patiently until the sack with the grist in it was adjusted to the horse's back for his home-

Young Hendricks went through the usual course of instruction at the common school, but father and mother. The Hendricks homestead was widely known for its genial hospitality; guests of distinction in all the walks of life ofter tarried and were entertained there; around its ample hearth were held the keenest controversies upon current topics, as well as high debate upon the gravest themes. In these the youth was a frequent and attentive listener. Tels was part, doubtless no small part, of his early

At a suitable age he was sent to Hanover Col lege, in Jefferson county, and having finished his course there, he then began at Shelbyville, Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, the preparatory studies for his admission to the bar, which too place at Shelbyville Feb. 16, 1843. Engaged as an attorney in the practice of his profession, he was still an earnest and diligent student-continued to be such-and during this period of somewhat unwilling leisure, so well known to all beginners, he acquired that familiar acquaint ance with the maxims and definitions, and that thorough understanding of the principles of the common law which gave him so cemmanding a position in the courts of his State and of the

An incident, very auspicious, one not without the most favorable influence upon his future fortunes, occurred on the 26th day of September 845, when he was joined in marriage with Miss Eliza C. Morgan, of North Bend, O., a union blessed with every circumstance of felicity which could spring from the mutual harmony of taste.

disposition, interest and affection in the fairest of earthly fellowships. In 1848 he made his first appearance in publi life as a Representative from the county of Shelby in the General Assemby. During the session of the Legislature he introduced a bill, which subsequently became a law, authorizing the calling of a convention to alter, amend and revise the Constitution of the State. He seems to have been chosen, without solicitation on his part, as a delegate to this convention, which met at Indianapolis in 1850. He was diligent in his attendance upon its proceedings, much em ployed upon the committee work of the body, and his speeches upon some of the principal subjects of discussion therein show a command of language and a maturity of thought not common

In so young a member. The convention was composed of the ablest and most distinguished citizens of the two poical parties then dividing the State. Colfax English, Carr, Holman, Hovey, Petitt, Owen, Bright, Gregg, Dunn and Gibson were members or officers thereof, and during the session, which was quite prolonged, the intercourse thus in duced between the delegates from Shelby and his associates left upon the minds of his colleagues such an opinion of his capacity as laid the foundation of that respect and esteem in which he always continued to be held by them and their constituencies. At the close of his term in the constitutiona

convention he may be said fairly to have earned State reputation; yet he does not seem even then in any way to have heard before him "the tumult of his days." He had rough-hewn his ends to become a judge of the Circuit or Supreme Court. They were shaped otherwise. In 1850 and in 1852 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the district in which he resided, then, as now, the central or capital district of the State. He served as such for years, and was, after the close of his second erm, tendered the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. This is one of the most responsible administrative bureaus of the government. He took the place so offered and so for several years discharged its duties with marked ability and acceptance. He resigned, and a short time afterward was nominated by the convention of the Democratic party as their candidate for Governor of Indiana. The canvass for this office was made in 1860, immediately preceding the war. The campaign was very long and laborious, the nomina tion being made in January for an election to be held in the following October. The division exisiting in his own party at the time, upon the question of the presidency, doomed him to de feat months before the vote was cast. This did not lessen his zeal or stint his efforts. Beaten, though not disappointed by the result of a b test so certainly forshadowed, he returned to his

An era in his private life, very notable, was that of his removal to Indianapolis, the capital of the State, in 1861. Here he became the founder of a firm, for twenty-five years much distinguished for its professional skill, tact and earning, and for its extensive clientage. The special concern of Governor Hendricks in a cause began in the consultation-room; not seldom ended there. He was accustomed to say it was not so much the duty of an attorney to take a case, as, in the first instance, to make a correct adjudication of it. He was, and continued to be, during the whole course of his life, a lawyer in active practice-one whom nature had richly endowed for that vocation. His habits of thought his course of reading and research, his manner of expression, reinforced these natural qualifications for forensic life Though bred under the common law, deeply

severed from ordinary procedure by that system yet he spoke always in terms of the highest praise of the code. This is regarded as an outgrowth, a kind of legislative digest of the best things in the old system, yet assuming that some cognizance of its ancestry would best lead to an acquaintance with the offspring. His presentation of a question of law to the court was made chiefly on principle; he was sparing in the use of authorities, depending more apon general analogy than upon similarity between the case in hearing and special prece dents. His argument to the jury was an interpretation—a careful interpretation—both of the law and fact. The most abstruse legal proposi tions he clothed in language easily intelligible; the purport of a fact when proven, its bearing

upon the point in controversy, this engaged his

most deliberate scrutiny, led often to the finest

analysis of human motives and conduct. His

style of address was that of elegant force and

earnestness. A persuasive complaisance of tone.

language and demeanor-first disarming resist-

grounded even in the mysteries of chancery,

ance, winning acquiescence and approval, lastly conviction. Such, indeed, was his plausive courtesy upon all occasions that it seemed he strove not for mastery-yet attained it. It was midway in the course of his life, dating from the time of his majority, that a great tional Congress, event occurred therein; the war for the Union. His administrat

for the governorship. Yet Ihis experience public life had already been so varied, and recent canvass had been so able and so tended, that he was very much and far known in his own State and elsewhere. Thou in retirement, he was yet a man of mark; such a light could not be hidden; his opinions were sought for, highly appreciated, as well matured

His judgment upon the questions of that perilous time was prompt, decided. As early so April, 1861, in the first month of the war, is a letter to some of his old constituents of She county, he wrote and published these words: "Since the war commenced I have uniformly said that I regarded it as the duty of the citizens of Indiana to respect and to maintain the authorhonest and earnest support to the prosecution of the war, until in the providence of God it may be brought to an honorable conclusion and the blessings of peace be restored to our country, postponing until that time all controversy relating to the causes and responsibility there-for. No man will feel a deeper solicitude in the conflict of arms to which they are called than

On the same tenor were his numerous addresses to the people in the political campaign of 1862, which immediately preceded his election in the Senate of the United States. He entered upon his duties as a Senator from the State of Indiana on the 4th of March, 1863, and served as such for a term of six years, during which time he constantly acted and voted in aid of the government in every measure looking to the suppression of armed insurrection against its au thority, though he always reserved the right as a Senator freely to discuss the civil policy of the administration. His suggestions and amendments to the pending bills for the maintenance of the national forces then in the field were so timely, useful and important as frequently to command the approval of the majority of Sena-tors politically adverse to his views. Upon the adjournment of the Thirty-eighth Congress, in the spring of 1865, he called upon the President, as had been his custom, before departing for his home in the West. After a mutual exchange of courtesies and warm congratulations upon the probable early conclusion of the war and approach of peace (a prospect well verified in the near future), President Lincoln said, in the presence of quite a number of his own personal blends and supporters: "We have differed in politics, Senator Hendricks, but you have always treated my administration with fairness; and they will soon have such cause of rejoicing over there," continued the President, pointing to the southern side of the Potomac, in sight from the window of the apart-

there may be between myself and you no differneither casual por spoken without concern. They were words of high commendation of and generous recognition alike honorable to the speaker and him to whom they were address No one could have wished them different, could t have been known they were the last. These great leaders of the administration and the opposition met no more. Only a few weeks passed away when one yielded up his life, a martyr it his country's cause. Even so here then as between these two, a silence came, never to be broken-but what magnificent silence. What a grand parting and adjeu!

ment where they were standing, "that pres

At the conclusion of the civil war, in that day which saw the surrender of the confede armies, there came the question as to what disposition should be made of the States whose peo-ple had taken part in the insurrection designed to subvert the covernment. This grave problem was presented to Hendricks in the midst of hi erm as senator; in the whole range of former legislation and jurisprudence there was no precedent for the solution thereof. Under the in vogue among the ancient republics, during their rise and progress for centuries, the conquered inhabitants of a revolted city or province were treated in all respects as foreign enemics. The principal powers of modern Europe sued a similar course. The dealings of the Brit ish government with insurgent subjects, rebellions in England, Ireland, Scotland elsewhere, afforded only a long recital of pro scription, attainder, confiscations and executions—the severest pains, fines and forfeitures of a

merciless penal code, Here were indeed precedents, but none for the Senator from Indiana, toward whom at this time every eye was turned as upon one known to be unjust to the interests of no section, de voted to the well-being of all. The problem was peculiary American; only to be solved by a wise and comprehensive consideration of the laws, the institutional theories, political traditions and history of our own States and people.
In this crisis of deliberation he stood, upon his side, almost alone. With the immova and quiet which sustain a high spirit upon great occasions, at a very early period in the debate upon the bill for the establishment of military governments in the Southern States, he took his

"I desire this to be a union in form under the Constitution, and in fact by the harmony of people of the North and South. I deny that st the close of the war there were no State governments in the Southern States. The constitution comes a part of the national compact. I deny that the people of that State have the right to destroy its government and thus cease to be within the Union. I deny that a convention, a Legislature, or any other assembly whatever, can voluntarily terminate the existence of their State government and thus cut off their con-

nection with the federal Union." And again he said: "I deny that any act of the State, as a ques-tion of law, can have the effect to destroy the relation of the State to the Union." Practically the relations were disturbed, practically the State was for a time not in harmony with the general government. But its existence as State, its organization as a State, its Co tion and laws, except those enacted in aid of the rebellion, continued all the way through war, and when peace came, it found the State with its Constitution and laws unrepealed and in full force, holding that State to its place in the federal government.

In a passage of singular force and elequence, more directly addressed to his colleague, Senator "Mr. President-My colleague has spoken of a column, the column of congressional reconstrucstone, but composed of many blocks.' Sir, think he is right. Its foundation is the hard flin of military rule, brought Austria, and upon that foundation rests the block from Africa, and it is thence carried to the topmost point with fragments of our broken to stitutions. That column will not stand. It will fall, and its architects will be crushed beneath its runs. In its stead the people will uphold thirty-seven stately and beautiful columns, pure and white as Parian marble, upon which shall rest forever the lofty structure of the American

In this course so taken, of a regular and legit imate reconstruction of the union of the States, few followed him. This doctrine, from the very day and hour of its utterance, was rejected with every epithet of reproach and contumely. It was beaten, submerged by large majorities in both houses of Congress, decried as an unconditional surrender to the enemy. In the pelting storm of opposition and detraction its author and advocate remained unmoved; not only waiting, but laboring with all diligence for that reversal of opinion among his countrymen which, after years of toil and strife, came at last. Hendricks lived to see these principles, once so much denounced, universally approved; to see this policy of reconstruction adopted as the basis of all legislation upon the subject; ultimately to behold these tenets sanctioned and declared to be the law of the land by its highes tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. Thus he taught the lesson of those days never to be forgotten, that the war had been waged for the preservation of the Union. no for the destruction of the States. If Webster be styled the expounder of the Constitution-of the old Constitution, with its half-truths and compromises, upon a sut noted but unnamed therein, Hendricks may as justly called the expounder of the new. It one is known as the constructionist, the will be known as the reconstructionist, of age-as the true interpreter of the Constitu revised, amended; and of the nature and ch acter of the Union thus reformed, restored an

Amid the clangor of arms, the shoutings at thunders of embattled hosts, scarcely died av he was pre-eminently the civilian and pu of that momentous and perplexing period. It was very easy then, as now, to go to Mece with the caravan. Others led, or were impelie by eager dominant majorities. He compo tense antagonisms; allayed the fury of jarrin dissonant elements; created, from the arid wi of passion, hatred and resentment, the form formula of lasting unity and peace. To him special manner was committed the ministry tional reconciliation. Of Hendricks, more the of any other actor in that era, it may be sai He realized history. Years before the fel effects of these were felt he realized the aspir tions, the steadfast attachment and devo our whole people to their imposing ideal of perfect unbroken national integrity. In this lay the strength, the scope and ger eur of his conception of reconstruction-so ju tion and re-establishment is fitted for all time. It has within it the principle of growth, of ex pansion, of civic progress and advancement, and in the long ages yet to be of the Nation's life in domestic wars, if such befall, or in the vie situdes of internal violence, tumult and con tion, these, his maxims, will serve and guid

"The existence and equality of the States as such can rightfully be neither impaired nor destroyed." "The union of the States is perpetun The term of service of Mr. Hendricks as a afor of the United States ended on the 3d days March, 1869. In October, 1872, a little in than three years afterward, he was elected G ernor of Indiana. He was the first person of party chosen to such position in any of Northern States after the war. This resi-highly gratifying to himself and his support ciated as an express approval, by the pe his conservative record and action in His administration as Governor was The commencement of hostilities found him the public business of the State, and